<u>IN THE CLAIMS</u>:

The claims have not been amended, and are set forth here in full for the Examiner's convenience.

1. (Previously Presented) A method of identification of a living body, comprising the steps of:

a first detecting step of detecting a first electromagnetic wave in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz generated from the living body;

a second detecting step of detecting a second electromagnetic wave in the frequency band from the living body,

wherein the first and second electromagnetic waves include superposed biological information;

a deriving step of deriving a time waveform by using the first and second electromagnetic waves;

an extracting step of extracting the biological information by filtering the time waveform through a frequency property; and

a comparing step of comparing the biological information with preliminarily memorized biological information,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from delay times of the first and second electromagnetic waves caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

2.   (Cancelled)

3.   (Previously Presented)   The method of identification according to claim 1, wherein the biological information is information on positional variation selected from the group consisting of pulse vibration, voice cord variation, bone vibration, shape change of eye lens, pupil contraction and pupil dilation.

4.   (Cancelled)

5.   (Previously Presented)   The method of identification according to claim 1, wherein the biological information is any one selected from the group consisting of a fingerprint, a voiceprint and a retina pattern.

6.   (Previously Presented)   A method of identification of a living body, comprising the steps of:

a first generating step of generating a first electromagnetic wave pulse in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz;

a first detecting step of detecting the first electromagnetic wave pulse reflected by the living body;

a second generating step of generating a second electromagnetic wave pulse in the frequency band;

a second detecting step of detecting the second electromagnetic wave pulse from the living body,

wherein the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses include superposed biological information;

a deriving step of deriving a time waveform by using the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses ;

an extracting step of extracting the biological information by filtering the time waveform through a frequency property; and

a comparing step of comparing the biological information with preliminarily memorized biological information,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from delay times of the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

7. (Previously Presented)   An apparatus for identifying a living body, comprising:

a detecting section for detecting first and second electromagnetic wave pulses in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz generated from the living body, the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses including superposed biological information;

an information-collecting section for deriving a time waveform by using the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses and extracting the biological information by filtering the time waveform through a frequency property,

a memory section for preliminarily memorizing biological information; and

an identifying section for comparing the biological information extracted by the information-collecting section with the biological information memorized by the memory section,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from delay times of the first and second electromagnetic waves caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

8.   (Previously Presented)   An apparatus for identifying a living body, comprising:

a generating section for generating first and second electromagnetic wave pulses in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz;

a detecting section for detecting the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses reflected by a living body, the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses including superposed biological information;

an information-collecting section for deriving a time waveform by using the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses and extracting the biological information by filtering the time waveform through a frequency property;

a memory section for preliminarily memorizing biological information; and

an identifying section for comparing the biological information extracted by the information-collecting section with the biological information memorized by the memory section,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from delay times of the electromagnetic wave caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

9. (Previously Presented) The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the information-collecting section derives the time waveform regarding the biological information,

the memory section preliminarily memorizes a time waveform regarding the living body, and

the identifying section compares the time waveform regarding the living body derived by the information-collecting section with the time waveform regarding the living body memorized by the memory section to identify the living body.

10. (Previously Presented) A method of identification of a living body, comprising the steps of:

a first generating step of generating a first electromagnetic wave pulse in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz;

a first detecting step of detecting the first electromagnetic wave pulse reflected by the living body;

a second generating step of generating a second electromagnetic wave pulse in the frequency band;

a second detecting step of detecting the second electromagnetic wave pulse from the living body,

wherein the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses include superposed biological information;

a deriving step of deriving a time waveform by using the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses;

a separating step of separating a time waveform regarding the biological information by filtering the time waveform through a frequency property; and

a comparing step of comparing the derived time waveform regarding the biological information with a time waveform regarding preliminarily memorized biological information,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from delay times of the first and second electromagnetic wave pulses caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of identification according to claim 10, further comprising a step of identifying the living body by the result of the comparing step.

12. (Previously Presented) A method for deriving a time waveform, comprising the steps of:

detecting an electromagnetic wave in a frequency band ranging from 300 GHz to 30 THz generated from the living body, the electromagnetic wave including superposed biological information; and

deriving a time waveform of the electromagnetic wave by sampling the electromagnetic wave detected in the detecting step,

wherein the biological information extracted from the time waveform is derived from a delay time of the electromagnetic wave caused by a change of position in time of a portion of the living body.

13. to 14.   (Cancelled)

15.   (Previously Presented)   The method of identification according to claim 1, further comprising a step of identifying the living body by the result of the comparing step.